lics:		THE WAY OF THE WAY WAS A STATE OF
ar lease?	KENTUCK	T. VO TOSE VERMS TARE
istrict.	Whig.	Democrat.
1H	. M. McCarty	Linn Boyd.
		Benjamin Johnson.
		G. A. Caldwell.
5C	lement S. Hill	James W. Stone
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8L	eslie Combs	J. C. Breckenridge.
		Richard H. Stanton.
	INDIANA	
2R	oger Martin	Cyrus L. Dunham.
		George W. Julian.
5N	o Whig candidate	Thomas A. Hendricks.
6E	i P. Farmer	Willis A. Gorman.
7E	. W. McGaughey	John G. Davis.
98	chuyler Colfax	Graham N. Fitch.
		James W. Borden.
Union	ALABAM.	A. Southern Rights.
	ames Abercrombie.	

5....George S. Houston...David Hubbard. 6...W. R. W. Cobb......Robert Murphy. 7.... Alexander White .... Samuel F. Rice. The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal of the 5th instant, as we learn by Telegraph, confirms the report that the "Union Ticket" for Congress in ALABAMA has carried every thing before it throughout the State. The only district they are fearful of losing is the first, in which CHARLES C. LANGpon, editor of the Mobile Advertiser, has probably been beaten by John Brage, though this is not certain. In Montgomery and Russell counties JAMES ABERCROMBIE, Union candidate, leads JOHN signing probably to escape from the island. COCHRAN, Secessionist, 950 votes. In Macon his majority will be about 800. There is no doubt of his election by a large majority.

3.... William S. Mudd..... Sampson W. Harris. 4.... William R. Smith.... John Erwin.

A Telegraphic despatch from Louisville says that the vote in Kentucky for Governor and Lieut. Governor is very close, though it is conceded that ARCHIBALD DIXON and JOHN B. THOMPSON, the Whig candidates, are elected over LAZARUS W. Powell and Robert N. Wickliffe, their Democratic competitors. It is not stated how many votes the Emancipation candidates received. The vote for Congressmen in some of the districts is also very close, so that the result can hardly be determined without the official returns.

GEN. MOREHEAD'S EXPEDITION .- Gen. More head's expedition had reached Mazatlan (California) at the last accounts. A letter received in Los Angeles from one of Morehead's officers

FROM THE RIVER OF PLATE.

We learn from the Buenos Ayres " Packet" that the 25th of May, being the anniversary of the national independence, was celebrated in the city with great pomp, the present political crisis there giving unusual interest to the event. The nation was on that day forty-one years old, the declaration of its independence having been made in 1810. The military, to the number of 7,500 men, under the command of General PINEDO, paraded and manœuvered in the public square. Colonel Con has been appointed commander-in-chief of the national squadron. We extract the following from the

"Up to the latest hour nothing has transpired to indicate the probable march of Brazilian policy in this quarter. Their numerous fleet remains inactive on the placid bosom of the Plate, apparently at a loss where or how to begin; and a passage from the Diario de la Tarde, of Monday last, implies a retrograde movement on the part of their land forces.

"We have seen, says the periodical in question, a letter written from Colonia by a person of high respectability, who announces to his correspondent that the Brazilian forces that were concentrated upon the frontier have retired from that point in a direction towards the interior. This shows once more that boastful declamation at the council-table is quite different from energetic measures on the field of action. As yet they have done nothing more than prematurely compromise their intended allies of Entre Rics."

The defection of Unquiza from Rosas is confirmed. Rosas was making active preparations to oppose hostile attacks, and levies were being made in the country round Buenos Ayres, and seven hundred men had been ordered from Santa Fe, under the command of Col. Lagos, who was to be joined by Generals Pacheco and Mancilla with what force they could muster. Intelligence from Cerrito announces that Oribe had declared his readiness to-combat all the enem Rosas to the death. He was about to concentrate at San Jose all the forces on the Rio Negro, and all those divisions were to unite on the Uruguay, the frontier of Brazil being aban-

Two months ago the Hon. John M. Borrs was invited to attend a public dinner given at Prince Edward Courthouse by the friends of Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK and WM. C. FLOURNOY, Esq., in acknowledgment of "the valuable services" they had rendered respectively in their representa-tive capacities. Mr. Borrs replied to the invitation in the letter which we have already published. The Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian says that he has heard some curious ments of the effect produced upon the audience by its reading. Among other things, a motion was made that its reading be discontinued, which produced not a little excitement and confusion. Mr. Bocock felt called upon to reply at length to the letter, and did so with his usual good temper and ingenuity. One gentleman, however, thinking of the matter, came to see that the Union was in danger as Mr. Borrs had represented, but could not bring hims the less, on that account, to do honor to Messrs. Bocock and FLOURNOY. After some cogitation, he compromised matters in the following happy and patriotic conception

By Wm. Mullin: "I wish Bocock and Flourney may

Another gentleman, thinking no doubt that if Mr. Bococi could not "preserve the Union," there was yet much to be said in his praise, in a paroxysm of personal admiration gave utterance to the following :

By Oscar Wiley: "Hon. T. S. Bocock—The Star of Appomatox, a substantial Democrat, a gentleman of graceful mein and handsome person."

After this toast Mr. Bocock rose and remarked " that h did not rise so much to be heard as to be seen, and only regretted that the ladies were not present."

The Hon, ROBERT P. LETCHER, Minister of the United States to Mexico, arrived in this city from Kentucky on Friday, in improved health. probable he will soon return to the seat of his dilomatic mission, in Mexico.

FACTORIES BURNY.—The two factories at Arkwright, (R. I.) standing about one hundred feet apart, were both set on fire on Monday night. One was totally destroyed and the other partially. The incendiary cut the bell ropes and raised the gates to let the water out of the canal. The buildings were owned by the heirs of James D. Wolf; the machinery by Crawford Allen and others.

THE NEWS FROM HAVANA.

PROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. The information kindly prepared for the press by the Purser of the steamer Georgia shows, so far as it goes, the entire suppression of the insurgents. One sentence shows that we have not erred in our

Indiana 10, Tennessee 11, North Carolina 9, Ala-judgment of the matter, for it is expressly declared bama 7, Arkansas 1, and Texas 2. In some of that "those who had raised the standard of liberty these States there were also elected Members of their respective Legislatures and State officers. The respective hulletins, however, having confined fact is embedded in an account by no means hostile to the insurgents. We annex the substance of

this account:

"The Government received some important news the night the Georgia arrived, which resulted in the sailing of all the fleat of war vessels in port, with the exception of the steamer Pizarro. This was effected in the most quiet manner possible in the night of the 1st instant. It was rumored that an armed force was gathering on the Florida reefs, and that a part of the fleet had been dispatched in that quarter. Expresses were arriving every hour from the interior, but the officials kept every thing so quiet that it was impossible to learn the particulars of the events.

"The Government paper had been printed two days, and is said to have contained some exciting news from the interior; but its issue was prohibited until after the departure of the American atsamers. Several executions have taken place, and but for the refusal of one of the regiments to fire on the condemned, there would have been many more.

"Pardon has been promised to all the insurrectionists who lay down their arms, with the exception of the leaders, who will be executed or sent to Spain.

will be executed or sent to Spain.

"Those who had raised the standard of liberty consisted of small parties acting without concert, and were easily put down by the troops. It is said but few lives were spared among those found with arms in their hands, as they were killed on the spot.

"Government feels some anxiety with regard to the loyalty

"Government feels some anxiety with regard to the loyalty of the troops, as many regiments are supposed to be disaffected. Many of the troops lately arrived from Spain have died from exposure, being unable to stand the climate.

"There was a report that an insurrection had been attempted in Mantanzas, and troops had been ordered to march to that quarter. The result had not been heard when the Georgia sailed."

COMMENTS BY THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. There may be some doubt about one or two things me ned in this account; but they scarcely merit com Some anxiety was felt at Havana respecting the American sympathizers, but as by this time the armed vessels of the United States are acting in concert with the Spanish cruisers, Lopez and his band, if they have sailed, will probably suffer for their temerity.

Havana papers are to the 1st instant. The despatche from various parts of the island announce perfect tranquillity. The guerilla band at Puerto Principe was broken up, and the ender of its remnant is confirmed, four members only of it excepted, and these were seen on the way to Nuevitas, de-

A despatch from the Governor of Nuevitas, dated the 21st of July, states that Augustin Aguero y Artega, Jose Augus tin Aguero y Sanchez, and Miguel Aguero y Aguero had ed themselves to the commissary of the town of Baza,

of the Centre, dated the 29th of July, relates the capture of seven of the principal leaders of the revolt on the 24th, by a company of cavalry, after a short engagement, at a rancho not far from Nuevitas. Among them were Joaquin Aguero y Aguere and Jose Tomas Betamont, who attempted to escape after their companions had surrendered; they were overtaken by the horsemen, however, and secured. The Commandant General of the Centre, Morales de Rada, congratulates the Governor that this event terminates the pacification of the country. He commends in high terms the resolution and perseverance shown by the column who captured the chief of the insurrection, Aguero, after a long pursuit in various directions, by night and day,

At Cienfuegos a party of the patriots, closely pressed, had left the horses they rode, and sought refuge in a forest which Los Angeles from one of Morenead's officers left the norses they rode, and sought rouge in a lorest which states that the expedition has failed from want of funds. Some of the men were in a condition of destitution, and heartily sick of their foolhardy is announced, closes the account with saying that tranquility is now perfectly secured in that part of Cuba, as in every other quarter of the Island.

A letter from Puerto Principe, dated July 23, and published in the Havana Diario de la Marina of the 30th of July, says : "The city appears like an hospital. There is scarcely a house in which there is not some member of the family cenfined to his bed, and in some all are sick, without even a domestic to attend them, and their friends cannot supply themselves. Happily the epidemic is not fatal, especially in the case of adults, and runs its course rapidly."

Since the above was written we have been favored by a ommercial house in this city with the perusal of their correspondence from Matanzas, which is of the latest date. It gives assurance that the whole island of Cuba is now perfectly tranquil. The Spanish troops had behaved with great gallantry, and maintained the most perfect discipline in their operations against the guerillas, who were utterly routed, and nearly all taken prisoners. The Government are said to treat their captives with clemency, rather than with rigor.

COMMENTS BY THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE CUBA NEWS .- We begin to get a little light by th arrival of the steamer Georgia from Havana ; not as much as we could wish, but a little light, nevertheless. What we have all along suspected, nay, almost believed, the "glorious victories," "the great battles," the "tremendous revolution." may be all described as not existing in Cuba, even on paper, but got up here, and gulped down by tropic imagination and ignorant credulity. We are sorry to see that the Cuba patriots, such as have already escaped being shot, are flying i their lives. We have Havana papers to the 2d instant, which naturally enough desire to keep down all excitement, and to make as little as possible of the disturbances that have existed only near Puerto Principe.

The Faro of July 30th contains a despatch from the Commandant General of Tunas, stating that the party headed by Aguero (who signed the Declaration of Independence printed here) had been completely used up, and that its re submitted to the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

A despatch dated Puerto Principe, July 23d, states that Aguero was seen on the 21st, near Jucaro, accompanied by only four men, and that they appeared to be making their way towards Nuevitas, in the hope of escaping from the

A despatch from the Governor of Nuevitas, dated the 21st, states that Austin Aguero y Artegs, Jose Augustin Aguero y Sanchez, and Miguel Aguero y Aguero had presented themselves to the commissary of the town of Baza, soliciting

Nuevitas, it will be remarked, we have all along been told was in the hands of the patriots, but the captain of the barque Nacoochee, Captain Thorp, sailed from Nuevitas on the 25th ultimo, and arrived here yesterday, reports Nuevitas quiet at the date of sailing.

The accounts from Nuevitas are direct, being near th scene of the alleged insurrection, and are, therefore, authentic. Nuevitas is one of the northern ports of the eastern end of Cuba, and about eighty miles from Puerto Principe It lies at the foot of the infected district. News, therefore from that place is likely to be more reliable than when received through Havana. We have from this place by the Nacoochee official accounts satisfactorily and clearly setting forth that what these accounts called "highwaymen," not dignifying them even with the name of "rebels," are dispersed.

and such as are now taken are begging for mercy. Letters from sources of the highest respectability from Havana down to the 2d of August, bearing assurances o the entire suppression of the petty but med movement which en represented as a serious affair, have been received. Some of the handful of insurgents had hastened to avail themselves of the offers of pardon, and others have been seized by the troops. Not the slightest degree of alarm or

even anxiety is said to remain. ions from this country, under such a state of fact as these, are nothing but piratical expeditions; and the men who engage in them are liable to be treated as pirates by British, French, as well as Spanish cruisers; and under no ices have they a right to claim any protection from the United States Government; and they have been assured positively that they would not receive any protection. The lition which has gone from New Orleans thus becomes an expedition of pirates—out of the pale of all pational pro

at any drum-head court martial.

proclamations and declarations of independence, and stories of great victories, in order to delude the silly, the ignorant, the vain, or the reckless of these United States into these pieditions, ARE GUILTY OF AND ZEE CONSEQUENCES lity. If the men are taken and shot, they and THEY alone are the murderers. Their blood will cry up to them from the number of people there demand, every man will feel indigna-tion against such as chested them into such a crime. Never the courage and power to maintain one, can there be any cation for expeditions from the United States.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Referring to the intelligence just received from California, the New York Commercial Advertiser says it is both interesting and important. Notwithstanding the losses consequent upon the fire, it is the opinion of many of the most intelligent passengers by the Empire City that the accounts from California have seldom been more favorable than at present. The fire burnt over a large extent of California, the New York Commercial Advertiser says it is both interesting and important. Notwithstanding the losses consequent upon the fire, it is the opinion of many of the most intelligent passengers by the Empire City that the accounts from California have seldom been more favorable than at present. The fire burnt over a large extent of ground, but the buildings destroyed were not of the first class, and much better ones were in the process of erection when the Panama left San Francisco. Notwithstanding this loss the business prospects of the country were good, and the accounts from the mines, especially where the quartz prospects of the country were good, and the accounts from the mines, especially where the quartz operations are carried on, were encouraging. No former steamer has brought as large a sum in goldation to which, two other steamers will arrive in the course of a day or two with further sums brought from San Francisco by the two steamers which left on the same day as the Panama.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

The San Francisco Herald of the 1st of July gives the annexed brief view of events for the preceding fortnight:

"Within the past fortnight the body of citizens in our city known as the Vigilance Committee, instituted for the prevention and punishment of crime, have largely increased in numbers and efficiency, and by their moderation and enlightened policy, pursued with unflinching vigor, they have

"There are individual citegoratance of large to said the senting consumed. With these few exceptons, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions to made to a few exceptons, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions to made to a few exceptons, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions to made to a few exceptons, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions to made to few exceptons, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions, all the remaining buildings destroyed were of little intinsic value, if exceptions, and frequenters are akin to those of your own 'Five Points,' and of Church street neighborhood in particular. Farts of fiscent based on computed the course of war consumed, and those of your own 'Five Points,' and of fequencies are akin to those of your own 'Five Points,' and of fequencies are akin to those of your own 'Five Points,' and of fequencies are akin to

lightened policy, pursued with unflinching vigor, they have secured the confidence of the community, who have come to look to them for protection in the hour of danger. Their exertions to rid the city of the gang of desperadoes that have so long infested it have thus far been crowned with success. Hundreds of the vilest have been forced to leave the city others are now in confinement, and will be sent back to Sydney at an early opportunity.

"Other cities in the interior have imitated the example of San Francisco, and have instituted branch vigilance committees, who act in concert with the parent body. It is pro-bable that such branches will be established throughout all the settlements in the country, when by concert and correspondence speedy justice will be sure to overtake the criminal, however rapid or remote his flight.

"Throughout the mines the same stern determination been exhibited to bring offenders to justice. Many executions have taken place of those who have been found clearly guilty. In every instance the trial by jury and the time-honored forms of the law have been observed, and there is no reason to suppose that a single individual has suffered un-

"The Indians in the Mariposa district have been pacified. The Indian commissioners are now down in the southern part of the State endeavoring to treat with the tribes along the Colorado and Gila. In the northern mines Indian disturbances still exist, but not to any serious extent, and it is hoped that the efforts now being used by the commissioners will bring them to terms.

"Intelligence has just reached us of a disastrous attack by the Rogue river Indians upon the settlement at Port Orford, in Oregon, by which all the whites were cut off to a man. "The political caldron is boiling. The nominations of both parties have been regularly made, and the various no-minees are traversing the State addressing large meetings in all the towns and settlements. Considerable spirit is manifident of success, and until the votes are counted it would be impossible to hazard a conjecture as to what will be the

yield this year as greater perhaps than ever before. The quartz mines both north and south are becoming every day nore developed. The results thus far exhibit them as astonshingly rich, and abounding throughout the whole mining district. New veins are being constantly discovered, and large amounts of capital have been invested in machinery to extract the rich deposites of gold from the rock. The yield from this source is becoming an important item in our export of gold.'

The following is a part of the abstract of news made up for the Alta California for the steamer: "In the city of Sonora, a worthy citizen, Captain Snow, naving been brutally murdered, and two of the assassins having been taken a few days afterwards, were tried and hong by the populace, and buried in the grave which they had dug

A terrible row occurred at a new town called Melones, nea Carson's Diggings, about two abandoned women, in which one or two Americans and three or four Mexicans were killed. A maranding party of twelve men, commanded by a Capt. rving, were all killed by the Indians of the Cobuilla tribe. near Los Angeles. They deserved their fate.

A great many Mormons, from the Salt Lake Valley, had arrived in the Los Angeles Valley.

The division of the Indian Con bour has come to a stand-still at Los Angeles for want of funds. Dr. Wozencraft is progressing with his at his own

A party of nine men, under Capt. Fitspatrick, have been cut off by the Indians, and, as is supposed, all murdered, at

Rogue river. Several days during the past week were hotter than any ex rienced for a long time. The heat has been extremely seere in the interior.

The citizens of Marysville have found it necessary, as have our own, to form a vigilance committee for the protection of

Accounts from the mines and placers are very encouraging. specially in the rotten quarts diggings. The prospect through the country for good crops is excel-

ent, and a vast amount of vegetables will undoubtedly be Our city is being built up again very fast-some two hur ired buildings having been erected, and many of them finish-

ed during the past week. A horrible murder was perpetrated at Sonora last Friday, by persons who took offence at an article published in the Sonora Herald. They repaired to the editor's (Dr. Gunn) soom, disgged him from his bed, shot him through the head, killed two other persons connected with the office, and wounded or killed three or four other persons who went to their es-

The Alta California office was burnt out at the late but the paper appeared the very next morning with a com-plete account of the configration. Before the steamer sailed the proprietors had contracted for a large fire-proof building on the corner of Washington street and the Plaza, which was to be commenced in a few days.

Sailing of the Atlantic.—The steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool, sailed on Wednesday from New York, with between sixty and seventy passengers, including Jules Bennenic and Giovanni Belletti, late of Barnum's musical roupe; EDWARD RIDDLE, United States Commissioner to the World's Fair; and Wm. H. BABBITT, bearer of despatches to the Court of St. James. The departure of Signor elletti will probably hush all rumors respecting an inter marriage between that gentleman and Miss Linn. She is at present a secluded resident on Brooklyn Heights.

[Journal of Commerce.]

THE LAST PIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus briefly gives the leading particulars of the fire at San Francisco on the 22d of June:

"Babbath morning, June 23d, as the church bells were

"Sabbath morning, June 22d, as the church bells were calling our citizens to worship, the startling cry of 'fire' resounded through our city. I was early on the ground, and saw the flames just bursting out of the second story of the building. Attention was at once turned to tearing down buildings in its immediate vicinity, but, in the absence of any water to aid in checking the spread of the flames, it was all in vain. The hour of our usual west wind having now arrived, (11 o'clock,) cur citizens saw in a moment that efforts to stay the devouring element were fruitless, and many owning and occupying buildings in the range of the fire, between it and the water of the bay, immediately left, and turned their attention to removing their property to places of safety. Many were successful; others suffered entire destruction, after having moved their goods once, twice, or thrice. In some instances whole stocks of valuable goods that were removed were entirely burnt, while the stores which originally con-

constantly coming to the light which are in themselves of sinful interest. Still the spirit which reigns predominant in the minds of our citizens is, 'never say die,' 'try again,'

in the minds of our citizens is, 'never say die,' 'try again,' 'keep trying.'

"It is a matter of profound mystery to us all where the money comes from to defray all the loses, and enable our citizens to commence rebuilding, even before the last dying embers are fairly extinguished; but such are the characteristics of our people; and on every side we see new buildings going up by scores, some of them intended to be fire-proof edifices and very costly. Notwithstanding the immense consumption of lumber, prices do not improve. Even now it will not bring freight and charges."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The British mail steamship Bolivia arrived a Panama on the 19th of July, bringing advices from Valparaiso to the 24th of June.

The U. S. ship Raritan, Capt. Gantt, arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th of July, in twenty days from Payta. The storeship Southampton had also arrived, and the Savannah, Capt. Page, was in port. Com. Pace would transfer his flag from the latter to the Raritan, and the Savannah would proceed home, when a court-martial, to be held on board, was completed. This, it was expected, would detain her several weeks.

The British steamship Gorgon and corvette Amphitrite, and the French frigate Algeria, were at Valparaiso when the steams left.

width. At Huasco Bajo, also, the injury was similar in ex-tent, the church and many dwellings being destroyed; it is reported that the earth there also opened. The sea retired at the port of Hussco, a distance of cuadra, with rapidity, and arned at a height of ten feet above the highest filling the enclosure of the custom-house; however, little property was damaged by the water. For several days continual shocks were felt, although none were heavy enough to do harm. The first shock lasted about two minutes. The noise ing it was very loud. The railroad track, we learn,

We take the following summary of events in Chili fro

The political news from Chili is pacific and encouraging. On the 1st June the National Congress met, and President BULNES delivered his message, which is a very plain and comprehensive document, representing the affairs of the nation in the most prosperous condition. The iron gas and water pipes are being laid throughout the city of Valparaiso. The machinery for the manufacture of gas has not arrived.

The American ship Switzerland, from New York, has ar rived with locomotives for the Copiapo railroad. These iron horses will very soon commence their powerful marchings over the desert plains of the northern mining regions. It is proposed now to extend the line from Copiapo & Chanarcillo, where some of the richest mines are situated.

where some of the richest mines are situated.

The American Minister, Hon. Balls Perron, was in Valparaiso on the 24th. So also was Col. McClune, U. S. Charge at Bolivia.

Samuel Eckel, Esq., newly-appointed United States Consul for Talcahuano, arrived in the last steamer with his

Several hundred citizens in Santiago have given in their signatures to the Government, pledging themselves to co-operate in efforts to uphold the cause of order during the pre-

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Our Honolulu papers are to the 31st of May. The tw Houses of Parliament were formally opened by the King in person on the 6th of May, at the large stone church in

The King's speech is published in the Polynesian. It is of fair length, and more explicit than most of the "royal speeches" that fall too often unmeaning upon the ears of those whom they are addressed.

Referring to the relations of the Sandwich Islands Govern ment with France, the King said the diplomatic relations had not been fully restored. He (the King) had referred certain claims for indemnity to the President of the French Repubis and he hoped that the French President would issue such lic, and he hoped that the French President would issue such instructions as would put an end to an attitude of hostility on the part of France, which the King had not sought end had not retaliated. "Very friendly relations with Great Britain" are uninterrupted, and with the United States "continue of the most friendly kind." "With all other States my relations are friendly." After reference to certain treaties and other matters, the King recommends increased attention to agriculture, the markets of California, Oregon, Vancouver's Island, &c. affording a profitable outlet for more than the island produce.

the island produce.

Sanitary regulations are recommended in view of the revival of the cholera in ports trading with the Sandwich Islands; and the revenue is declared to be, though small, more than sufficient for the wants of the Government, and it leaves a surplus for purposes of internal improvement.

The speech was delivered in the Hawaiian language, and afterwards read in English for the benefit of the foreign Min-

report published in the Polynesian, 441 Protestant schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 162 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars; total number of schools 543, of scholars 15,308. scholars; total number of schools 543, of scholars 15,308. The amount paid for teachers' wages in 1850 was \$20,630.58. The average yearly cost of each school was \$47.68; the average wages of each teacher \$37.99.

The income of the islands for the year ending March 31, 1851, was \$320,546; the expenditure \$250,707.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.

The brig Fairy has arrived at Philadelphia from Port at Prince with advices to the 23d ultimo. The Empire was perfectly quiet. She brought no confirmation of the recent the battles between the Haytiens and Domini

A LIBEL UPON THE UNITED STATES EFFEC-

"A more unjust, dishonest, extravagant, and

"A more unjust, dishonest, extravagant, and 'tyrannical Government never existed on earth than 'that under which we live."

The reader will not be surprised to learn that the above extract is culled from a South Carolina journal, and as little perhaps to be informed that such is the character of the logic and arguments generally addressed to the people of that State to induce them to destroy the Government. The appeals to the people to prepare their minds for disunion are made up of such round and reckless assertions, unsupported by facts or arguments, and their only hope is by exciting the passions rather than convincing the public judgment. Without attempting to enter into any defence of the Government against the unsupported charges of being "unjust, dishonest, and extravagant"—for among intelligent, well-informed men such charges are the merest slang of the demangague—we should really like to see a man who had been a oppressed by the "syramny" of the American Government. A Government so tree from every suspicion of oppression that scarcely a man throughout its broad extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from Canada to the Guif of Mexica of the Pacific, or from Canada to the Guif of Mexica of the American Government. At ten minutes after five o'clock [on the same evening]

that scarcely a man throughout its broad extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from Canada to the Guif of Mexico, feels its existence even, is charged with being as tyrannical as any that ever existed! Is it possible that any set of men, however craxed by ultraism and a desire for disunion, can hope to seduce an enlightened and free people from their duties to patriotism by such slang? We think not. We know not. For, whenever reason is permitted to have its sway, the American people will repudiate such treasonable sentiments and their authors.

Talk of tyranny in America as sanctioned by the Government and laws! The thing is not only absurd, but supremely ridiculous. There is not a man who claims a home upon any portion of its broad, free surface, whose mind is not laboring under a sort of hallucination, the immediate result of Southern disunionism or Northern fanaticism, and who values his reputation for veracity, who will not rise up and pronounce the assertion untrue, and present in bold relief, in justification of his declaration, the enlarged liberty which he and every other American citizen enjoys in this land of liberty, prosperity, peace, and happiness.

Tyranny, indeed! And whence do these denunciations proceed? They are only to be heard in the mutterings of the discontented factions of the North and the South—the disunionists of the one, and the abolitionists of the other, both of whom, dissatisfied with the present Government, are urged on in their mad career by a desire to accomplish a common object, the disunion of the American States, although pursued by opposite means.

These things should not pass unheeded by a reflecting, intelligent, and conservative people, whose interests, prosperity, and happiness are identified with the present groups of their

These things should not pass unneceded by a renecting, in-telligent, and conservative people, whose interests, prosperity, and happiness are identified with the preservation of their liberties, their Constitution, and their Government—a Gov-ernment the most free and liberal that ever existed since the foundation of the world.—Augusta Chronicle.

FRUITS IN CALIFORNIA .- A letter dated at San Francisco on the 1st of July says:

"We had an arrival from Boston this week of a cargo of ice, and stored with it were one hundred and fifty barrels of Baldwin' apples, nicely packed, and each apple carefully enveloped in paper. Notwithstanding their perishing condition, flavor gone, and many of them decayed, and none that will keep sound a fortnight, they readily found purchasers at thirty dollars per barrel, in parcels of ten, or thirty-five dollars per single barrel. They are retailed about our streets at twenty-five cents each for those that are sound; the others three for a quarter, according to the number of "specs." Judging from this experiment, I have no hesitation in saying that Newtown pippins, packed on Pell's farm, and in his usual mode, with the addition of mahogany sawdust to fill up all the crevices in the barrel, might be brought here with perfect safety, in a "clipper," ice-loaded, and pay the shipper hand-somely. "We had an arrival from Boston this week of a cargo

mely.
"Oranges are very abundant here, and can be purchased

The British steamship Gorgon and corvette Amphitrite, and the French frigate Algeria, were at Valparaiso when the steamst left.

By a previous arrival brief mention was made of an earthquake which occurred in Copiapo on the 26th of May. Some particulars are given in the Valparaiso Neighbor:

"In the city of Copiapo many dwellings were brought to the ground. At the mines of Chanarcillo and Tres Puntas, houses and walls were ruined. In Copiapo the earth opened for a distance of fifty varas, a fisure a quarter of a vara in width. At Huasco Bejo, also, the injury was similar in ex-

have occurred. There is little doubt, however, that the brake, which was found so much shattered, was loose and so low down that it hit the rail or 'snake's head,' causing the sections. When the missile came up through the car it struck one of the seats with such force as to throw a lady, seated upon it, over two seats back, bruising her very severely. She belonged to Fitchburg, and was accompanied by her husband.

husband.

"The instrument passed up through the bottom of the car through a copy of the Transcript in the hands of a gentleman, cut a large hole in it as clean as if done with a razor, then up through the top of the car, then down through in another direction and up again in a new place, making four breaches, besides ripping up the seate and splintering the iron work like so much pine board. No other person but the lady was injured, notwithstanding the car was full of passengers at the ime."

when he fell and broke his wrist, and, retreating again to the chamber, he found his way out through a window. The others awoke and attempted to get out, as was evident from the location of their remains, and one of them having been heard to cry out for some one to open the door. Mr. Fisher has left a wife and children. We know not whether the others had families.

Mr. Stalford and family were asleep in other parts of the house, and all providentially escaped from the flames, saving, however, we understand, nothing of the household goods except a single bed.

Mr. Fisher, we understand, had received an estimate the day before, and on Saturday had paid off such of his hands as would take their pay. It is supposed he had in the office several hundred dollars, which, together with books and papers connected with his business there, were all burnt.

Attached to the house was a large sharty in which the hands were asleep, all of whom made a providential escape. The shanty was entirely consumed.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of John Day came to a close on Mon BRADLEY, for the defence, occupied most of the day, and

Mr. Samuel Mannel, their foremen, in a firm tone, but evidently under the influence of deep feeling, replied, handing a paper to the Clerk, "Guilty as indicted, with this recommendation." The paper disclosed the fact that John Dey had been found guilty of the murder of his wife, and was accompanied with a recommendation to the Executive for a

in been found gains of the Execution and with a recommendation to the Executionmentation of his punishment.

The Count. The Executive has no such power. Mr. Brabtay. He has no such power. Des

COTCOOL.

Mr. BRADERY. I sek that the Jury be polled.

The CLERK then proceeded to call the names, and Notice L. Adams, Edmund Bradford, Samuel Wardell, and Joh D. Scrivener each rose as his name was called and sadibly responded "Guilty." Charles Mann was next called, whe replied, "Nor GUILTY." Whereupon the jury were order.

During these proceedings the prisoner, who has throughout evinced a gayety of manner unusual and surprising, sunk back. His pale countenance and evident agitation doubtless formed a true index of the state of his feelings.

The Court has met twice a day since for the purpose of receiving any report from the Jury. The Jury, however, have returned answers that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and they are still confined to their room, having been occupied with this case three weeks—the first two of which were consumed in hearing the evidence, &cc.

THE SAN JACINTO'S RUDDEN, manufactured at the Washngton Navy Yard, weight about 6,350 lbs. It is about 24 feet in length, composed of a centre wrought-iron spindle weighing 2,240 lbs., turned and finished; upon this spindle is cast, for nearly the entire length, a composition casing of copper and tin (for the purpose of insulating the iron, and thereby preventing the destructive effects of galvanic action) of 1,940 lbs.; to this casing, fanches project nearly the entire length of spindle, to which are riveted the copper plates which form the rudden

A LARGE COUNTY.-The county of Los Angeles (in Caifornia) extends to the Colorado, a distance of nearly three hundred miles from the county seat. In square miles this county is larger than the States of Massachusetts and Rhodo Island combined.

AGRICULTURE IN LIBERIA.

Liberia is capable of becoming one of the most productive agricultural colonies in the world. In the results upon an experimental farm of five hundred acres, L. H. Putnam, a friend of the colony, has proved that there is no better coffee land in the world, and none better for cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, casada, tapicoa, &c. All these grow luxuriously and abundantly in Liberia. The colonists ask American philanthropists to aid them a little in starting some small farms. They promise security, and to pay back principal and interest. By establishing these farms, and establishing a valuable market, they hope to remove some of the prejudices now felt in the United States and elsewhere against the colonic. It may be in the course of a good Providence to direct compressing power to the advertisement of the inventor.

Sixeurle Railroad Accident and Escape of Passingers.—On Saturday the passengers in the last upward train on the Fitchburg road had a narrow escape. While going at good speed near the Lowell Railroad Crossing in Cambridge, a tremeadous cracking or mapping noise was heard by those in the third car, accompanied by the teating up of two seats on the left hand side, near the centre, the ripping up and splintering of the flooring in three places. The brakes being put on, brought the train up three-quarters of amile from the spot. The Commonwealth says:

"The brake to the forward wheels of the car, upon examination, was found most singularly shattered, and the iron work a great deal bent. At first it was believed that a fragment of this brake was forced up through the car in the manner described, but upon examination it was found to be perfect in all its parts. Mr. Tilden, the superintendent of the road, who happened to be on the train at the time, together with one or two other gentlemen, returned to the spot where the accident occurred, and found between the rails, which the train had just passed over, an extra rail, considerably bent, lying upon the sleepers of the bridge, which crosses a sluice way.

"No two persons can agree as to how the accident could have occurred. There is little doubt, however, the the communited that the Europeans had connumed of destroyed tendency and forty forty degrees wide, or upon four millions of square miles, this train has good and the inventor.

Sixeurla Railroad Accident or the last upward train on the filt shall be add there is no encouragement. Liberia may be made to produce of the two. The negroes of Liberia may be made to produce of the two. The negroes of St. Domingo. Those who have gone there, more over, originate their forms the content of their own free will. If the colored race are capable of great moral, intellectual, and social improvement, that fact must be demonstrated in Africa. If they are the produce of the c bent, lying upon the sleepers of the bridge, which crosses a sluice way.

"No two persons can agree as to how the accident could have occurred. There is little doubt, however, that the brake, which was found so much shattered, was loose and so low down that it hit the rail or 'snake's head,' causing the accident. When the missile came up through the car it struck one of the seats with such force as to throw a lady, seated upon it, over two seats back, bruising her very severely. She belonged to Fitchburg, and was accompanied by her husband.

"The instrument passed up through the bottom of the car through a copy of the Transcript in the hands of a gentleman, cut a large hole in it as clean as if done with a razor, then up through the top of the car, then down through in another direction and up again in a new place, making four breaches, besides ripping up the seate and splintering the iron work like so much pine board. No other person but the lady was injured, notwithstanding the car was full of passengers at the

STORM ON THE MISSOURI RIVER-FIRE-LOSS OF LIPE. MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The Wilkesbarre (Pa.)
Advocate of Wednesday gives the following account of the burning of a house and loss of four lives in Bradford county, which, as it will be seen, does not sustain the reports received by way of Philadelphia, that the burning of the house was an incendiary act with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of market with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of the steamer Duroc have given us further particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm particulars in relation to the destructive effects

ceived by way of Philadelphis, that the burning of the house was an incendiary act with a view to conceal the more horrible crime of murder which was supposed to have preceded it:

Four Lives Lost.—We record, with feelings of sadness, one of the most painful and heartrending catastrophes that has occurred in Northern Pennsylvania since our earliest recollection.

On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, the house of Equire Stalford, of Wyalusing, Bradford county, was destroyed by fire, and four men, residents of this vicinity, were consumed. They were Mr. Henry Fisher, aged about 23 years, residents of South Wilkesbarre; Thomas Flansghan, aged 25 years, a resident of Plymouth, and a man by the name of Goldsmith, whose home, we believe, was in this borough. Mr. Fisher was a contractor on the North Branch Canal, and occupied as an office a room in Mr. Stalford's house, and a room directly over the office as a sleeping room. In the upper room the deceased persons and a Mr. Coolbaugh alone of the five persons escaped. He says he was awakened by hearing young Fisher exclaim "We are burning up!" He attempted to get out by going down stairs, and was repulsed by the fismes in the room below. He made a second attempt, when he fell and broke his wrist, and, retreating again to the others awoke and attempted to get out by going down stairs, and was repulsed by the fismes in the room below. He made a second attempt, when he fell and broke his wrist, and, retreating again to the others awoke and attempted to get out by going down stairs, and was repulsed by the fismes in the room below. He made a second attempt, when he fell and broke his wrist, and, retreating again to the others awoke and attempted to get out by going down stairs, and was repulsed to seven the fell and broke his wrist, and, retreating again to the others awoke and attempted to get out, as was evident from others awoke and attempted to get out, as was evident from others awoke and attempted to get out, as was evident from others awoke and attempted to get expected to survive. 'A Mr. Sypes, and a stranger, name not known, who were also in the room, are the only ones that are expected to recover.—St. Louis Republican.

> The New York Evening Post mentions ters from Florence, (Italy,) which state that the group of figures from the chiesl of the sculptor Gazzanowas, for the Capitol at Washington, representing a woman and her child rescued by a Western hunter from an Indian—a type of the trimest civilization over barbarism—is completed. It is now bly on its way to America, where also the artist is ex to arrive in the course of the month of August. It is sai be a noble group, and will add to the already high reputs

The locomotive force on the New York and Eric Raill amounts to one hundred and seventeen engines. The re it is said, will require, when in full operation, two hundred is said, will require, when in full operation, two hundred is said.